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JANUARY 1, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY 4656-5

WHOLE NO. 2348

Hawaiian Gazette

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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chinery of every description made to
order.

TENNIS COURTS OPEN.

New Home of the Beretania Club
Soon Ready for Occupancy.

The new club house of the Beretania
Tennis Club near Thomas Square has
been nearly completed and within a
short time the club will move into its
new quarters. The new house is to be
one of the finest on the Islands. It is
to have a large lawn, reception room
and separate apartments, together with
bathrooms and showers for ladies and gen-
tlemen.

There are three courts and they are
being rolled to put them into the best
possible condition for playing. The
new grounds are located on the lot
owned and generously contributed for
use by Charles Cooke. The member-
ship of the club has now risen to forty.
An opening reception and tournament
is anticipated within the next month,
at which time the grounds will be open
to the inspection of the public.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MILLIONS in war array welcome thy natal day,
Child of Eternity.
Reeking with blood, earth greets thee on thy birth,
Twentieth Century.

Nations alert and armed, power and pride at stake,
Monsters of greed, alarmed, know not what path to take.

What will the future bring? Powers defiance fling
One to the other.

After all Love hath wrought must the last fight be fought—
Brother to brother?

Tho' still the battle rage—shot-torn be history's page—
What of Fraternity?
Must human-kind endure hell till the world be pure,
Twentieth Century?

God let the smiles and tears, man's joy and sorrow,
Of the next hundred years, a brief tomorrow,
Foretell their import now that men may make a vow,
One to the other.

And peace-united stand, advancing hand in hand,
Brother with brother.

Tho' bloody sweat and tears speak for the former years—
Cycle of Destiny.
Yet let it not so be, for peace man looks to thee,
Twentieth Century.

But if War's cruel reign born of the hate of Hell,
Yet fills the world with pain—let thou its funeral knell

Sound e'er thy days shall cease, filling the earth with peace,
Peace to Humanity.

For peace the world today, to God, thy guide, doth pray—
Twentieth Century.

WILLIAM F. SABIN.

Great Federation In Southern Seas.

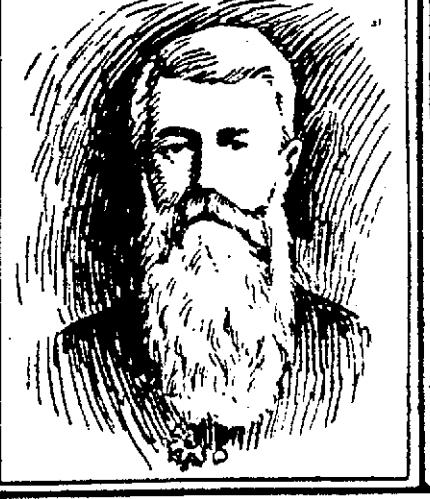
New Commonwealth Has Remarkable Resources.

TODAY the Australian Federation is
being inaugurated at Melbourne,
the temporary capital. The bill
which passed the British parliament
creating the commonwealth of
Tasmania and four Australian states
was the outcome of a long struggle.
The federation movement began in 1852
but only took on a pronounced and
tangible form in 1886 when a confer-
ence was held at Hobart, in Tasmania,
to consider a plan of union. Several
plans of government, one of them like
that of the United States, were voted
down. The measure which recently
passed Parliament was drawn by a fed-
eration conference held at Melbourne
in 1890.

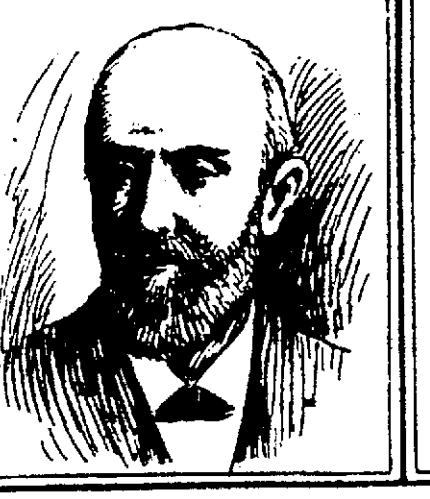
The form of government adopted for



HON. E. BARTON, NEW SOUTH WALES.



SIR PHILLIP FYSH, TASMANIA.



HON. J. R. DICKSON, QUEENSLAND.



HON. ALFRED DEAKIN, VICTORIA.



HON. C. C. KINGSTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FIVE EMINENT AUSTRALIAN STATESMEN WHO HAVE APPEARED BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT IN FAVOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL.

the Australian states may be briefly outlined as follows: A Governor-General is to be appointed by the Queen and is to have a salary of \$50,000 a year. A federal executive council is to be chosen by him from the states originally forming the union. Provision is made for the accession of colonies not now joining, it being expected that New Zealand and possibly other distant islands belonging to England may come in. The Governor-General is to summon the federal Parliament within six

months of the date of the establishment

of the commonwealth and there must be

a session each year. The Parliament

is to consist of the Queen, a Senate and

House of Representatives—the Senators

elected for six years, half of them reti-

ring in rotation every three years. There

are to be six Senators for each state.

The Representatives are to be elected

on a population basis, no state to have

less than five; and the House is to be

twice as numerous as far as is practi-

cable, as the Senate. The members are

to be paid \$2,000 a year.

The House is to continue for three

years, but to be subject to dissolution.

Federal ministers must be members

either of the House or the Senate. Mon-

ey bills must originate in the House.

The Senate may suggest amendments,

but the power of the purse rests with

the House. In other matters the pow-

ers of the two houses are much the

same.

Should the Senate refuse assent to the bill twice proposed by the House, must be returned to the states. The

Senate again withholds assent, there miles within the colony of New South

Wales, not less than miles distant from Sydney. The Earl of Hopeton

mines the issue. The bill defines the will be the first Governor-General; and

powers committed to the federal Parliament. What is not defined is there-

fore a matter of internal state govern-

ment. A uniform federal tariff is to be imposed within two years, and for

United States, excepting Alaska and the

Philippines, and only miles less than the area of all Europe.

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CONCERNS OF HAWAII

More Porto Ricans to Arrive.

OTHER LABOR SOURCES

Wilcox and His Plans--Pearl Harbor May be Opened--Gear at Washington.

(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The supply of labor for the plantations of Hawaii will be ample or nearly so by spring if the plans which have been matured and are now working toward fulfillment by George E. Baldwin, the representative of the Planters' Association, do not miscarry. Mr. Baldwin, who has his headquarters in New York, spends much of his time in consultation with the heads of the department of immigration here, and with those high in the Treasury Department. Mr. Baldwin has assured the authorities that he has determined to have nothing to do with the attempts to run in immigrants, and has established such relations that there will be no suspicion of his connivance with smuggling laborers. This was shown in the case of the Bark Swallow case, where the captain is now held under large bonds for the landing of nearly fifty Portuguese laborers at a point near New Bedford recently. Mr. Baldwin is securing many Portuguese laborers from among the millhands in that vicinity, but he was not suspected of trying to land these men, who got away so soon that they have not been apprehended as yet.

The last shipment—that of the Porto Ricans by way of San Francisco, and that of a trainload of Portuguese from Vancouver—was arranged by him, and he has his plans made for the sending of two more shipments from the same ports, leaving for Hawaii about December 27th. In both cases there will be larger bodies of men than were sent by the steamers sailing December 14th. The class of workers now being collected for service there is good, according to Mr. Baldwin, men who have been accustomed to labor in cane fields, and they will therefore be accustomed to the class of work they will meet when they reach the plantations of the Islands. The Porto Ricans may be classed according to the views held by many persons I have met here, as a somewhat doubtful quantity in the social community. They are not accustomed to the conditions which obtain in the Islands. They do not in their own country work the year through as they will do in Hawaii, but work for the crop with a period of idleness, when they give full rein to their passions, those for drink and gambling. The latter may be classed as their ruling passions, and they indulge them to the full whenever they get hold of any money. They are not cleanly people, and will need a lot of teaching before they are up to the progressive level that they must attain soon after coming into contact with the working people of the Islands.

There will be, however, no danger that there may not come to the Islands plenty of men who have known hard work in tropical heat, for the outlook for thousands of Portuguese is backed by the prospect that before the end of the year there will be an influx of Italians direct from their own country, bound to the Islands. By reason of certain publications which have been made in the leading New York Italian paper Il Diario, there has arisen a strong inclination on the part of the Italians in their own country to try their fortunes in the Pacific. The government has taken so much interest in the movement that there has been asked a report from the consul general at New York and the Italian expert, Rossi, has been called home by the government to place the facts before the people in the best light. Within the past month, according to cables, the applications of hundreds of Italians to leave their homes for Hawaii have been refused and this is taken to mean that there will be no permits to immigrants until the government is satisfied that there are conditions in Hawaii which will make the establishment of an Italian colony there possible under conditions favorable to the emigrants. Once the assurances which Rossi said before leaving New York he was ready to give are communicated to the government, there may be expected an announcement of the starting for Hawaii of large bodies of the peasants of the south of Italy. One good feature of this proposed kind of immigration is that there will be a process of choosing men in preparing for the sending to the Pacific of these workers. The men will be chosen from among the applicants who come from the already overcrowded farming communities and thus there will be as small a percentage of the braves from the slums of the large cities as is possible. It is seldom that the anarchist comes from the farm, and so there appears little chance that the work-loving quiet citizens of the south will be transformed into the trouble-maker as soon as he reaches a free country.

From observations made when crossing the country recently there are many reasons for the belief that should the plan of leasing small acreages of cane to farmers on the shares be followed to any extent by the planters, and the facts placed before the young farmers of the country, there will be the most desirable class of people from the small farm-owners of the States as ready to move to Hawaii as are the Italians and Porto

ricans laborers mentioned. Recent years have shown great changes in some of the climatic conditions in some of the States here, and the decrease of farming land in sections which a few years ago were most productive, and the conversion of vast tracts into grazing country has been remarkable. There are now farmers who three years ago were of the most prosperous, who find that the changes due perhaps to the cutting of the timber, have so reduced the rainfall that their yield of grain is too small to make the cultivation of the soil productive of profit. Thus the rich river bottoms of old are returning to grazing land, and the men who throw upon them are seeking new homes. This condition in the west is on a par with the overcrowding of the farms of the eastern States, and the result is that wide-spread knowledge of the conditions here would result in many farmers, principally young men, taking themselves to a new land.

WILCOX AT WASHINGTON.

Delegate Wilcox has arrived and been sworn into office as the Representative of the Territory of Hawaii on the floor of the House of Representatives without objection from any member. It was a quiet little scene after the expectations that had been aroused by the numerous threats of obstruction. Mr. Wilcox came to Washington by the southern route through New Orleans, to escape the cold of the north. His arrival was unheralded and when he had been domiciled at the Normandie early Saturday morning his first caller was his friend, Delegate Pedro Pereira, of New Mexico, who, only giving him time to erase the dust of travel, took him to the Speaker, his credentials examined and then when the journal of the House had been read, he was escorted to the bar of the House and there sworn into office.

During his stay in Washington last winter Mr. Wilcox made many friends and he was greeted by them during the short time that he spent at the Capitol. It was a day of becoming acquainted with the routine of duty rather than of attempt to work, for the new Delegate saw that the time for his endeavor would come later and that half the battle is in being prepared for it. Wilcox's secretary, David Kalanakalani, Jr., was shown about the necessary offices and prepared for his labors. This and the meetings with men met during the last session took up the most of the afternoon, and Wilcox did nothing more but talk to newspaper men during his evening, in fact, he was given time for other tasks had he set them for himself.

Wilcox has made a very fair impression by his utterances. He has told everyone that there is complete content among the Hawaiians, as the people have found that they are freer under the United States than under their own monarch, and that they would not change if they could. He said, in answer to one inquiry if he intended to take any radical steps, that most certainly he did not for the reason that as a Hawaiian he was here for the good of the Territory and would work along the lines which seemed to offer the best results for the entire people.

Mr. Wilcox told me that he would devote his energies during the short time of Congress to the cable bill and those for the harbors and improvements as outlined before his departure. Mrs. Wilcox was greatly fatigued by the long rail journey and declared that she would hardly go back to the Islands very soon because of the travel necessary. She said that she would establish herself soon in a home and get an opportunity to have some of the comforts which are not obtainable in hotel life and which are so much missed by the visiting Hawaiian.

Before the arrival of Wilcox, for the purpose of having the matters well before the committees, the bills necessary to carry out the recommendations of Secretary Cooper had been introduced by request of Mr. Barham of California. In the matter of the lighthouses the bill provides for the building of the four which were recommended and the measure also attaches the Lighthouse district of Hawaii to the Twelfth District, which takes in California. In the matter of public buildings, a bill provides for the postoffice and Custom house at Hilo and for the purchase of a site at Honolulu. The Pearl Harbor Improvement is left in the hands of the Naval Committee and in the matter of harbor improvements there can be nothing done at this session but to ask for the surveys of the various harbors and landings which may have the aid of the Government later, as it is a rule of both Houses that no money shall be appropriated for work except where an examination and estimate has been made by the engineer department of the War Office.

Mr. Wilcox says he will give much attention to the cable bill and conditions which have arisen recently seem to give some hope of the success of that measure the only cloud being the fact that the revenues will be reduced so much by the passage of the new revenue bill that some expenditures may be cut off. Corrins of Michigan, who introduced the bill for the cable, which provides for the ownership of it by the Government, in contradistinction to the old bill, which gave a subsidy to a private corporation has been very active in the past week. He wants to have the bill considered in the House, having passed the Senate during the session, and will endeavor to have a rule given which will set aside a day soon after the close of the holiday recess to aid him with the Rules Committee which he had attached the signatures of over 150 members of the House asking that a day be given to the bill. Should he succeed in getting the rule there is no doubt but that the bill will go through as it has many friends and among them the most active men in the House.

Wilcox will be unable however according to the present outlook to accomplish one of his avowed objects to have an amendment to the laws which will permit the use of the Hawaiian language in the courts. There would be much discussion of this measure, and it would be opposed to such an extent that its passage at this time seems improbable. He has not discussed the matter of a probable junction for the former Queen saying that will come up later.

HAWAII LEFT OUT

The week just passed has witnessed one of the remarkable ceremonies in the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the capital of the nation in the District of Columbia. It was a notable gathering of prominent men all over the country. There were the Governors of twenty-two States and Territories. There was a luncheon with the President, a ride down the avenue with military escort and seats upon the floor of the House, when the masters of solid orators were hurled upon their devoted heads.

One feature was that among the lists of those who joined to represent each State and Territory there was none to represent the newest of the Territories—Hawaii. This was the result of an oversight, and though efforts were made when the matter was called to the attention of the committee no one

could be found who would accept. It came about that the name of Hanover was not in the list and will not be when history takes up the celebration and makes it part of the records of the nation's capital.

PEARL HARBOR.

The long-delayed work of cutting through the reef which shuts in Pearl Harbor may now be advertised at any day and within thirty days after the placing of the advertisement the work will be under way. The delay which has marked this work has been due to several causes, not the least of which has been the desire of the Navy Department to first secure within the harbor the land it will need for the establishment of the purposed naval station.

Major Horner, in charge of the work of rivers and harbors at San Francisco, was sent to Hawaii and a report upon the dredging was made two years ago, but this was not enough to start the enterprise. There were to be even yet some delays. There were new maps and the land which was wanted could not be selected with any certainty. Even yet this has not been done if the reports of certain officers in the Navy Department are to be believed. But the work is so urgent now that the War Department is ready to proceed and orders which may result in the completion of the task this winter have been sent out.

Several efforts have been made by the friends of the Navy Department to have the appropriation for this purpose turned over to the Navy, but the War Department has succeeded through its friends in having the money kept where it was placed by Congress, and may ultimately succeed in accomplishing the task which will mean so much for the Island.

GEAR AT WASHINGTON.

George D. Gear, who is here in the two-fold capacity of aspirant for a judgeship and watcher of the interests of the Territory, has begun to fight against the continuation in office of Delegate Wilcox. Mr. Gear did not arrive in time to get his machinery in motion so as to prevent the seating of the Delegate, and so must make the fight in the Committee on Elections. In pursuance of this plan he has seen several members of that committee, and will be given a chance to get in his arguments, which will be of the form of the brief which he submitted in the courts in Hawaii, when the question of the legality of the election was raised there. The committee will meet soon after the holiday recess and then will come the tug of war, the fight being made upon the legality of the proclamation for the election and the rights of the people of Hawaii to have a Delegate before there has been specific legislation by the Legislature providing for the holding of the election for a Delegate.

The argument of Mr. Gear is thus expressed.

"There is no law of the Islands under which such an election could be held. There is an old law of the Hawaiian Republic which authorizes the election of a State Legislature, and it was at this election that the ballots were cast for Wilcox to be Delegate in Congress. Wilcox does not represent the American people now resident in Hawaii. He represents the Kanakas solely. The natives did not know what they were doing when they voted for him, and he and his followers so represented the situation that his election, in my opinion, will be declared invalid."

"During his campaigning tour, Wilcox elicited with especial activity among the Kanakas. He told the natives, very few of whom can speak a word of English, that it was the desire of their deposed Queen that he should be sent to Washington as a Delegate. A great many of the Kanakas naturally still remain loyal to their Queen, and when Wilcox made this plea, he captured them. But even when they cast their ballots, very few of them understood how they were voting. They were doing when they voted for him, and he and his followers so represented the situation that his election, in my opinion, will be declared invalid."

"His victory was one for royalty and not for the principles of Americanism. I think I have sufficient evidence to unseat Mr. Wilcox. The simple fact that his election was illegal ought to be a clinching argument against the retention of his seat in Congress."

WAITING BRITISH ACTION.

Nothing New Abroad About the Hay-Fauncefote Treaty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The action of the Foreign Office in relation to the Hay-Fauncefote treaty cannot be forecasted with any degree of confidence. Lord Salisbury is at Hatfield listening to the story of Maefeking from the lips of Lord Edward Cecil, and Lord Lansdowne is at Bowood entertaining a large Christmas party. They are the only men who can speak with authority on the subject, and they are not likely to break silence until the treaty in its amended form is brought before them officially. The members of the American embassy are naturally non-committal at the present stage of the proceedings and there are no officials in the British diplomatic service who are at liberty to say anything about the probable attitude of the government. There will be no disclosure of official views until the President decides whether or not he will send an amended treaty to England through the embassy. There is a good deal of country house diplomacy in England. Ambassadors and cabinet ministers are constantly meeting one another and talking over matters of state at country houses, which are the real diplomatic centers at this time of the year.

It was in a country house that the preliminaries to the Hay-Fauncefote treaty were informally arranged, and the British and the Orange river has risen considerably in their rear.

"Another 2,000 Boers crossed at Sand

days over the amended treaty. All

negotiations between the two

governments are premature. The com-

munications of leaders writers of the press

are temperate, and no pressure of pub-

lic opinion will be brought to bear

upon the Foreign Office against the

acceptance of the amendments.

THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drugs and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Parson Smith & Co. Ltd.

HONEY OINTMENT

Honey is a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Donnel's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

CAPE DUTCH AID BOERS

Serious Trouble For

British.

OUTLOOK VERY SQUALLY

Kimberley Threatened and Burghers

Descend Once More Upon the

Cape Colony Garrisons,

LONDON

Dec. 22.—We understand

that private reliable ad-

vices have been made

to the

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Canadian coal miners may strike.

The House has recently voted in favor of the Hopkins bill.

A cannery fire at Sacramento last week caused a loss of \$40,000.

A great landslide near Castle Crags, Cal., delayed overland trains.

President McKinley had a buffalo roast on his Christmas dinner menu.

The situation is said to be growing worse in China and more trouble is expected there.

The proposed canal around the rapids on the Columbia river would cost four million dollars.

Senator Allen severely denounced the gossip of lobbyists in the Senate at Washington last week.

It is intimated that the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads are likely to unite.

An Oakland baker has been sued for \$5,000 by a girl employee of his shop for kissing her without her consent.

Great distress and destitution is said to prevail among the Indians of the Southern California reservations.

Thirty insurgents were captured near Manila on December 17th by twenty-five men of the U. S. 20th infantry.

Nearly two million dollars is said to have been recently paid by an English syndicate for a Coalitz oil claim.

Classmates of dead Cadet Booz say he was regarded as a coward and was not persecuted for his religious belief.

Eleven hundred Christians are reported tortured to death or slain by the Mohammedan fanatics in Turkey.

Governor Wroth of Ohio has stated that he will not permit the proposed Jeffries-Rubin prize fight in that state.

Miss Vivian Sartoris, granddaughter of General Grant, is to be married to Timothy Nichols, a New York club man.

Under date of December 18th it is stated that the outlook for the passage of the canal bill this session is very dark.

The California delegation are working hard to prevent the ratification of the French and Jamaican reciprocity treaty.

A "Mayflower" society is to be organized in Oakland consisting of those who claim descent from the Mayflower pilgrims.

A sensational speech was recently made at a secret conclave in the Vatican by Pope Leo, bitterly denouncing the state.

"Kid" McCov wants to arrange a fight with Corbett or some other heavyweight. He seeks to redeem his lost prestige.

After a desperate struggle a Chicago girl was beaten almost to death by a burglar last week. Her injuries are probably fatal.

An American mining engineer killed two Mexican bandits last week at El Paso, Texas. They attempted to rob him and she shot them.

Paul Julius Antoine, French Vice-Consul, died at the French Hospital in San Francisco last week, having shot himself through the head.

An Ostend woman has just confessed that her dead husband committed the crime for which three innocent men were sent to the guillotine.

The arguments on both sides of the Philippine and Porto Rican cases have been made and the decision now rests with the United States Supreme Court.

A ballot box suitably inscribed and bearing California's majority at the last election will be presented to President McKinley on his visit to the west.

Severe measures have been taken at West Point against hazing. Demerit marks to half the number which causes expulsion were given two hazers last week.

An insane sheep herder of San Menel, Cal., cut his throat with a dull butcher knife and set his clothes on fire after saturating them with coal oil last week.

The coroner's jury in the case of four men who were killed in a railroad accident at Sulphur severely censured the Southern Pacific Company for the accident.

The bill to give soldiers the preference in the matter of public appointments was defeated by a large majority in the House of Representatives last week.

The legal suit of J. F. von Schroeder against J. D. Spreckels of the San Francisco Cell is now attracting a great deal of attention in the San Francisco courts.

Frank Chance, the baseball catcher, is recovering from the concussion of the brain caused by being struck in the ear a few weeks since. He is in a Los Angeles hospital.

Mrs. Louise Victor of Chicago last week became a proselyte to the Jewish faith because she feared to be separated from her husband in death, her husband being a Jew.

Cantain Howett, formerly chief of the U. S. weather bureau, will be released from New York state prison on New Year's day from a six-year sentence for forgery.

Dispatches from Madrid confirm the report that one hundred and thirty-six persons went down with the training ship Gneisenau in the recent storm off the port of Malaga.

Another negro lynching affair is reported from Booneville, Ind. John Rolle, who killed a barber, was taken from his prison cell and lynched by a mob in the jail yard.

Hugh Buchanan, an inmate of the Napa insane asylum, just released, is to be tried on a charge of murder committed before he became insane in Yuba county. It will be a case of wide interest.

It is said that the Senate is to investigate the Nome mining cases in which charges have been made against the administration of the U. S. District Court of Alaska as to the violation of mining laws.

The French Government has bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honor upon Mme. von Roethorn, wife of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Peking, for heroic assistance in defense of the French legation.

France has just returned to General Gouraud, commander of the French marine corps in China, several cases of lonted rank, returning to accept same. This action is regarded as an outcome of General Chaffee's protest against host-

The Santa Fe strike is at last ended. Philip D. Armour is critically ill.

Archbishop Ireland is to visit Cuba. The coal mines of Spitsbergen are to be worked.

Wm. J. Lyne will be first Premier of Australia.

The Missouri River Commission will be abolished.

Zola appeals to Loubet to reopen the Dreyfus case.

Norway will have an independent Consular service.

Von Waldersee reports more fighting with the Boxers.

The Emperor of China is said to be en route to Peking.

The French amnesty bill was adopted by a vote of 156 to 2.

At St. Paul Mississippi catfish are becoming scarce.

Western opposition may modify or defeat the subsidy bill.

Heavy silver exports have caused a financial panic in Mexico.

The President, on his Western trip, will visit Puget Sound cities.

Count Von Blumenthal, the oldest German Field Marshal, is dead.

Spokane will have an exposition between June and November, 1902.

New York banks will distribute dividends of \$150,000,000 on January 1st.

The Natural Bridge of Virginia has been sold to a syndicate for \$50,000.

Frank Rockefeller of Ohio will start an immense stock farm in Kansas.

An English syndicate wants to buy Nicaragua's railroads and steamers.

Officials at Hartford, Conn., are killing cats to prevent the spread of diphtheria.

Princess Clementine, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, will become a nun.

Della Fox, the actress, is said to have married Jack Levy, a diamond broker.

The Duke of Manchester and bride left New York for Cincinnati, December 22.

A girl was fatally burned in a New York public school while playing Santa Claus.

The Crown Prince of Denmark has aroused hostility by mixing in party politics.

Every employee of the American Express Company got a present of \$5 on Christmas.

The U. S. S. Hartford will remain in Venezuelan waters to protect American interests.

Banker Dreyer of Chicago, who was recently in jail, took the lecture platform on Christmas.

Lieut. Evans, Forty-fourth Infantry, with fifty men, attacked 700 bohemians and lost three men.

Ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Director of the Census, wants to be a member of the Cabinet.

If the Army bill passes there will be twenty-five new Colonels and fourteen new Brigadier Generals.

The White Star steamer Custo, abandoned by her crew on the Skerries, has been towed to Liverpool.

Three hundred recruits have left Port St. Louis, Long Island Sound, for Manilla, San Francisco.

Jean de Reszke's voice has been restored and he has left Europe to join the Grau company in New York.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Dixon of Boston has secured a divorce from him on the highest grounds.

In an address before the Pierce School of Business at Philadelphia, Grover Cleveland arraigned trusts.

After adopting the amendments the Senate approved the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by a vote of fifty-five to eighteen.

Forbes Robertson, the actor-manager, and Gertrude Elliott, sister of Max Elliott, have been married in London.

The Quebec Government will try to induce French Canadians living in New England to return and take up new land.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota has offered an amendment to the Army bill to supply State militia with Krag-Jorgenson rifles.

Under a system of profit-sharing the Crane Elevator Company of Chicago will distribute \$100,000 to 3,000 employees on New Year's Day.

Manila fears a general revival of the war when the volunteer regulars are withdrawn. The force of 35,000 will leave for home in July.

The schooner Pioneer, lumber-laden, bound from Oregon to San Francisco, lost her rudder in a gale and went ashore opposite Ocean Park, Ore.

The anti-dynastic rebellion in the Province of Kangsu is becoming serious.

Storms have caused damaging floods in the Fraser river valley, B. C.

Charles S. Francis, editor of the Troy (N. Y.) Times, has been appointed Minister to Greece. He is 42 years old and a graduate of Cornell University.

Haldük Islam, who was cheated out of his great fortune by Armenian money-lenders, is raiding Christians in Armenia. He has a horde of ruffians.

Grover Cleveland, in an article in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, urges the Democratic party to abandon Bryanism and return to first principles.

Mrs. Alta Rockefeller has been cured of deafness which she had had since childhood. New ear drums were grown and she can now hear the ticking of a watch.

Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Joe Howard, the famous New York journalist, will marry Joseph Mesnard, the manager of her South Dakota stock ranch.

A judgment for \$120,551 was given in the Federal Court of Denver in favor of Orton B. Peck of Chicago vs. Winfield S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek millionaire.

Porto Rico will enforce her claim of \$2,500,000 against Cuba, when American control ceases there. The Spanish Government exacted this amount for war purposes.

Channing Barnes, who held up an Illinois Central Railway train in July and had a notorious California record, committed suicide and was found dead in a swampland.

Mrs. Josephine Dora Walker, a former Seattle stenographer, was married recently to Wm. Breckenridge of Desoto, Miss., as he lay on his death-bed in Dawson. She inherited \$15,000.

Dr. Taft, the surgeon who took charge of President Lincoln immediately after Booth fired the fatal shot, died at New York December 18.

The Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry will sail from Manilla for San Francisco January 1. The Thirty-sixth Regiment is second on the list.

Heavy gales are reported from the North Pacific. Many steamers and vessels have been damaged and delayed and a number of lives lost.

The University of Chicago co-eds cannot attend the dances given by the college professors. The professors must dance with each other's wives.

It is reported that the American citizens in Venezuela are in danger of attack and that warships are needed to protect American interests there.

A warning to insurgents is to be sent out in the Philippines notifying them that hereafter no leniency will be allowed in the matter of punishment.

It is reported that ex-State Senator Hinshaw of California will contest the will of his late brother, W. P. Hinshaw, to secure a larger share of the estate.

Chester Van Hoy, a 16-year-old boy, was arrested at Portland on suspicion of having kidnapped the 5-year-old son of Lawyer Ditchburn. The boy was held for \$75 ransom.

Mrs. Josephine Dora Walker, a former Seattle stenographer, was married recently to Wm. Breckenridge of Desoto, Miss., as he lay on his death-bed in Dawson. She inherited \$15,000.

After a year's investigation the Federal authorities caused the conviction of Cortes Miller at Seattle for forging his sister's name to a money order for only \$5. Officers trailed the culprit 3,000 miles.

The residence of Conrad Ruff, a dairyman of San Jose, Cal., was burned December 22. Four small children perished in the flames and two others and Mr. Ruff were badly burned.

Rev. Joseph Parker, pastor of City Temple, London, scored the Prince of Wales and Rosebery an editorial in the London Sun, which he took charge of for one week. In Sheldon,

Italy imported to Florence, Col., to work in a smelter are threatened by the Smelters' Union and the Italian Consul at Denver has appealed to the Governor of the State for their protection. The Italian Ambassador has also been notified.

Wm. T. Stead says that Krueger is in Europe seeking mediation, not intervention.

He adds: "The man on horseback at the moment is not Krueger, but President Stein, H. Delaney, and De Wet are masters of the situation and have a better disciplined and more effective force than that which followed the Krueger (tag) at the outbreak of the war. They have plenty of ammunition, and replenish their stores continually from the British convoys. They have taken enough Lee-Metford rifles to arm all the burghers now in the field."

The River and Harbor bill is completed.

The Harbor bill totals approximately \$60,000,000.

The cup defender Columbia will be afloat in April.

Roger Wolcott, the new Ambassador to Italy, is dead.

The new ruling on reservoir sites is of interest to the West.

Ambassador to France Porter has not and will not resign.

Roberts blew open a bank safe at Hope, Indiana, and secured \$18,000.

An ordinance prohibiting fake prize fights has been passed in Chicago.

The veteran steamer Royalist, from Moji, Japan, arrived safely at Victoria.

A purser was put to flight last week in Berkeley by a woman and her daughter.

The Postal Inquiry which has been in progress nearly two years is almost finished.

A fight is arranged between Jeffries and Ruhrin for February 15th at Cincinnati.

Rockefeller has given another million and a half dollars to the Chicago University.

Former President Cleveland praises former President Harrison's Ann Arbor speech.

The Ship Subsidy bill is opposed by Western men and is not likely to pass the Senate.

Forty thousand dollars a month is being spent on the San Pedro, Calif., breakwater.

Gray opened his New York opera season with the presentation of "Roméo et Juliette."

Minnie Maddern Fiske was unable recently to appear in a Chicago theater owing to overwork.

Mrs. Frye, wife of Senator Frye, died suddenly at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, December 21.

A seat was sold on the New York Stock Exchange December 18 for \$50,000, breaking the record.

Emperor Francis Joseph has financially aided an aeronaut who is inventing a flying machine.

New York commission houses are receiving heavy buying orders for all kinds of bonds and stocks.

Charles A. Boutelle was made captain on the Navy retired list by a bill passed in the Senate last week.

A New York paper gives the majority of McKinley's election as nearly a million, according to official count.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : : JANUARY 1, 1901.

A Happy New Year to every man, woman and child in Hawaii, of whatever color or condition or estate. May the great waters be gentle and generous of food and kind to those who journey on them; may the land-blossom with the fruits of thrift and industry; may trade and commerce reach further out and secure richer prizes; may health and comfort be the portion of the many races here, and may peace rest within our borders.

WAR ON LOCAL TRUSTS.

United States District Attorney Baird will proceed against any combination in restraint of trade which will not now dissolve and permit fair play between buyers of all classes. It is reported that two such combinations are in a mood to fight—or rather, that their lawyers are—and the District Attorney has paused to give them time for sober second thought. In case fight is the word, Colonel Baird says he will proceed against them criminally, and the way is open, of course, for private persons whose business ventures may have been checked or ruined by these trusts to recover three-fold damages.

The Advertiser urges the offending firms, whoever they are, not to butt their heads against a stone wall such as the Federal Statutes prohibiting conspiracies in restraint of trade have proved to be. Even the Standard Oil Company, whenever it has been attacked under these statutes, has been beaten and punished. With all its wealth and power it could not make headway against the Federal laws.

Perhaps the strongest combine in San Francisco was that which held down the coal trade; and when the Chronicle attacked it the coal barons chirruped with glee. But it did not take many days to change their tune. They soon confronted the two young and hitherto unknown attorneys whom the Chronicle backed with the best legal talent their money could hire. But the young lawyers got under their guard, and after one bout in court the barons took flight and their carefully built trust was smashed to fragments. Since then anybody who has money to buy coal at wholesale has been able to get it at one price and do business with it in his own way.

It will be the same here with criminal trusts, no matter what standing or influence in town they may happen to have. Once arraigned a cloud of witnesses will naturally rise against them—every man with a grievance they have caused, evening up old scores by telling of their commercial indiscretions. Argument and attacks upon the constitutionality of the anti-trust laws are not likely to do any more for them here than it has done elsewhere against such testimony and against the rock-ribbed structure of the statutes. Choosing to fight, the chances are ninety-nine out of one hundred, that they will be convicted and fined; and after that there might be enough damage suits to wreck their finances.

So it is better to come down when Colonel Baird's gun is raised, as the noon came down to Captain Scott, telling him not to fire. No doubt some of the trust lawyers would not mind earning a fee by engaging in even a hopeless contest, but the fee would have to come out of the firms that are now in a position to avoid it. Any dealer is fitted to make up his own mind as to what is best to do; and if he wants law let him first read the judgment given in the San Francisco coal case by Federal Judge Morrow, a document to be found in the files of the Advertiser. He who runs may read that and the wayfaring man though a layman of the strictest sect shall not err therein; or if he does, he can get the judgment interpreted for him by District Attorney Baird without money and without price.

A glimpse of the purposes of the independent Legislature is afforded by Delegate Wilcox, who says that if Congress does not give Liliuokalani a pension of \$250,000—she means a gratuity—the Island law-makers will do so. With a program of city and county government calculated to double or treble taxes, and with a pledge existing to pay the Chinese fire claims, the addition of a quarter of a million for the former Queen looks as if the Independents had made up their minds that the less they see of the豪爽家—home-seeker and investor in these parts the better they will be satisfied.

The position of affairs in South Africa is growing very serious. The Boers have invaded the Cape Colony, and the Dutch farmers there are rising to aid them. This naturally stops the march of the Porlo Ricans as far as marked importance and interest.

France has been shamed out of taking the loot her general collected at Peking, but Germany still clings to her. A more indefensible act than the official thievery which followed the entrance of the allies to the Chinese capital, could scarcely be imagined outside the sphere of arson and murder. It was the worst of all spectacles for Christian nations to afford the heathen Chinese.

MILLER AND MISSIONARIES.

Joaquin Miller, whose taste for dirt has so often made the habitation of his muse untenable, does not like the church-going and conservative people of Hawaii any more than he does those of other places and climates. Except for his facility in the making of verse—some of it good, some of it tolerable, and the most of it bad—Miller does not differ from the long-haired, vermin-bitten, top-booted, red-shirted, gin-soaked, and profane California miner of the Vigilance Committee days. He, naturally takes the saloon view of things. Urged by the sensational mongers of the Examiner, Miller came to Hawaii in 1895 to write down the government, the planters and the missionaries, a service he performed quite in mining camp fashion and entirely to the satisfaction of his employers. Owing to these facts and to a Mexican incumbrance he brought with him to give a touch of scarlet to his home life, Miller was treated with disdain here, finding his social entertainment chiefly where "easy-going" hackmen took him. Naturally he abhorred the "missionary," the man in a clean shirt, the man who pays his debts, and the man of sober family life. He had seen with rage such ridiculously decent people destroy the old raw customs of California, and when he found them so well entrenched here that he could not stride into their drawing-rooms at will, his infatuation on his arm, he wrote of the "missionary" and his kind in the spirit of a Billingsgate loafer berating people on their way to church. Time has somewhat changed his language, but his latest tirade shows that it has not much moderated his scorn.

We print elsewhere what Miller has written in the News-Letter about the responsible and reputable classes in Hawaii, one of the keynotes of which is in the lines addressed to the native race:

How pitiful and so despoiled By those you fed, for whom you toiled.

There never yet was a stander of Hawaii who did not rave about the "plunder" of the Hawaiian by the "missionary," declaring that all the missionaries are rich, and all the natives landless, and that in the ownership of the soil wrested from the aboriginal proprietors lies the treasure which the missionaries have heaped up. It is probably useless to try and remove the false impression thus created; but it is at least fair to a slender community to ask for a bill of particulars. If Joaquin Miller would drop poetical license long enough to ascend to facts, and keep sober while relating them, we should like to have him tell in plain prose, on the basis of information collected here, how many missionaries laboring in Hawaii left fortunes or even competence to their children; and how many of those children, who remained in the sacred profession, ever kept a bank account? As for other white men, they have mainly prospered here by creating values in commerce, agriculture or trade. Men took land that was sterile because waterless, and paid all that it was then worth, or else leased it at rentals fixed by the native government. They bore for water and got it; they put in the most profitable crops and raised them; they found a market and controlled it. Who was robbed? Certainly not the natives whose chiefs owned the land for centuries and never raised a tree on it; nor in parting with such holdings did they lose the right to homes of their own, for today, as a native writer lately proved, they are the most numerous land-holders in Hawaii.

REAL PROPERTY OWNERS.

Hawaiians 5,895
American and European 2,027
Portuguese 1,026
Corporations 247

In other words, although the native people of Hawaii are the easiest ones to rob known anywhere in the world, there are 1,595 more of them owning valuable real estate than there are of all other landed proprietors put together. Well would it have been for the Mexican owners of old California if they could have done half as well as that after five years' experience with Joaquin Miller's red-shirted friends of days gone by. And yet the "missionary" and his sons have been on this ground since 1820.

But enough of Miller and the subject he has brought up. Sober facts are as much thrown away upon him as moral essays would be on a tramp.

The attention of the planters is called to the chapter on Island labor in the Advertiser's Washington correspondence, printed in this issue. The writer, Mr. E. M. Boyd, has had excellent chances to inquire into the practicability of getting white labor, and his views regarding it and those touching the Porlo Ricans are of marked importance and interest.

France has been shamed out of taking the loot her general collected at Peking, but Germany still clings to her. A more indefensible act than the official thievery which followed the entrance of the allies to the Chinese capital, could scarcely be imagined outside the sphere of arson and murder. It was the worst of all spectacles for Christian nations to afford the heathen Chinese.

NOW OPEN TO BIDDERS

Competition In Molokai Transportation.

HEALTH BOARD'S ACTION

Tenders for Carrying Freight and Passengers to L. per Settlement Asked.

Wilder's Steamship Company is combatting complaints which have been sent to the Board of Health concerning that company's steamship service between Honolulu and the Leper Settlement on Molokai in the carrying of the settlement's supplies. In the Board of Health meeting Saturday the matter was brought up again by a fresh complaint originating at the settlement. At a board meeting held nearly two weeks since President Wright of the steamer company made his position known by a letter to the board which contained a synopsis of the difficulties with which the company had to contend in performing the steamer work for the health department. He stated then that Superintendent Reynolds was not in a position to judge of the conditions which could best be met by the company, and related circumstances about the changes in the weather, schedules and other incidents relative to the carrying of the cattle. The board decided that as the matter was one which would be set aright by action of the Legislature, the board would let the question of a change in transportation companies rest with that body.

The Hawaiian Navigation Company, operating the gasoline schooners Eclipse and Surprise, in response to an invitation to make a tender for transportation service, stated they would do all the work required by the board, for \$800 a month. At Saturday's meeting President Raymond of the Board of Health, said he believed a saving could be made by employing one of the boats of the Hawaiian Navigation line, which would be in line with his economical program. He felt certain that this company could handle the cattle, and he moved that the company be asked to make a tender for the transportation of cattle to Molokai for the use of the settlement. He said that in the past no contract had been let for this work, and that the company had been paid from month to month. A motion to call for bids from all the steamship companies was made and passed unanimously.

Bids for supplies for both the Leper Settlement and the Insane Asylum have been asked for in the past few months, and competition has been keen, as judged by the quotations. The bids for all tenders of supplies were opened, at Saturday's meeting, and much of the session was devoted to studying out the bids and ascertaining who were the successful bidders. All kinds of commodities were on the lists. Following are some of the successful bidders for the things most used:

Allen & Robinson, doors, etc., \$1.80; Oahu Lumber Company, windows, etc., \$1.75; Pacific Hardware Company, nails, \$3.15; Pacific Hardware Company, bolted oil, 80 cents; Hall & Son, white lead; 8 cents; Pacific Hardware Company, turpentine, 70 cents; Hackfeld & Co., cement, \$3.40; Hackfeld & Co., lime, \$2.00; Allen & Robinson, galvanized iron roofing, 5½ cents; May & Co., bran, 22¢; May & Co., coffee, 11 cents; Inter-Island Steamship Company, coal in sacks, \$10.50 and \$12.50; Pacific Hardware Company and H. Hackfeld & Co., kerosene, \$2.25; J. A. Hopper, rice, \$5.20; Henry May & Co., sugar, 1½ cents; Hackfeld & Co., beef, \$15.20.

Executive Officer Pratt was given authority to select the flour for use in both places, acting upon the recommendations of the Food Commissioner, who will examine the samples of flour offered by the bidders.

Hackfeld's bill for a quantity of rice furnished during the plague quarantine to one of the camps, brought out considerable discussion. The bill was for \$205.50, but had never received the endorsement of any one who would admit he was responsible for the order. Attorney A. L. C. Atkinson, representing Hackfeld, was given an opportunity to present his side of the case. The Board came to no conclusion as to the responsible person, and took the matter under advisement. The question of the Board's liability in the matter was raised and the Attorney General will be given an opportunity to advise the Board on that point.

Bill for drugs furnished the Free Kindergarten, which has come up before the Board before, was considered and disposed of. It will be paid, but the Board was of an opinion that no more bills of the Kindergarten would be paid out of its funds. A motion to this effect prevailed.

Ten lepers at the Kalihia Receiving Station, who have been reported as incurables, were ordered sent to Kalaupapa.

Groom Known Here.

The East Anglican Daily Times for November 12, 1900, says the Diocesan Magazine, contains an account of the marriage of the Rev. William Hornsall, who was at one time at Lanina, and then at Nukualofa, in the Friendly Islands. His bride is a daughter of the Rev. Canon A. R. Grant, rector of Hitcham, where Mr. Hornsall is assistant curate.

New matting has been placed in the Episcopal cathedral at a cost of \$52.47, the expense being borne in equal proportion by the cathedral and the Ladies' Guild of the Second Congregation.

GORGEOUS VESTURES OF RED AND GOLD FOR THE CONSUL

China's Representative's Efforts During the Plague Remembered by His Countrymen.

YANG WEI PIN, Chinese Consul for the Hawaiian Islands, held a levee yesterday afternoon at the Imperial Consulate, at which it is estimated more than a thousand loyal subjects of the Emperor gathered to present the young official with tokens of their respect, honor, and confidence.

But the most important and richest gift to the Consul was a magnificent robe of red silk, reaching almost to his feet. Upon this were worked with infinite care and exactness, the names of a thousand people who had subscribed to the fund to present these tokens to the consul. The robe will never be worn, but will be exhibited on state occasions, when the consul holds a reception upon his birthday, and when he returns to China it will be one of his proudest possessions. All these gifts were the work of Chinese in Canton, and are the result of eight months' careful labor.

When all was ready, nearly fifteen of the leading Chinese of Honolulu stationed themselves on the veranda before the consul. The latter was arrayed in the official garb of his office, and was surrounded by the lesser dignitaries of the consulate, his secretary and under-secretary. The spokesman called for silence and made an appropriate address in which the work performed by the consul while Chinatown was in flames, was lauded. His labors on that day in quelling the tumult caused by the panic-stricken people as they fled from their burning homes, together with the assistance rendered by the department of health, was praised, and the speaker said the consul was deserving of the deepest respect and honor of the people whose mother country he represented.

The consul thanked the people for their gifts in the spirit in which they were given, and pledged himself to continue his efforts in their behalf as long as he remained their consul. In response another speaker said the people hoped to see Consul Yang Wei Pin rise higher and higher in the service of his country, and trusted he would preserve the pleasant relations of the United States and China in Hawaii as he had done in the past.

Following the presentation the guests were regaled with cold lunch, light wines, fruits, candies and finger cakes.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickel, Silver, Gold, and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINs reach us right.

ELGINs reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd.

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kiholo, Makaha, Kawainui, Makahena, Lanapahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m. touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahuku, Hana, Haiku and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maalaea, Kalapapa, Lahaina, Homolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Livestock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers, or freight of shipper beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WRIGHT, President
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year 60 working days) the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	GAELIC	JAN. 1

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DEATH OF A. C. STEELE

Grip the Cause of His
Untimely End.

A GREAT LOSS TO HILO

Business Manager Buried by Kilauea
Lodge of Masons With
Due Honors.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 27.—Scarcely had the sound of the Steele-Willis wedding bells died away when the community was shocked by the news that the groom, Archibald C. Steele, was lying dead at the residence of C. C. Kennedy at Waikaea. On December 8, says the Herald, the wedding took place before a few intimate friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott, Waikaea Lawns where Miss Willis had made her home during her residence in Hilo. Following the wedding came a magnificent reception that was attended by hundreds of the friends of the happy couple. Two days later Mr. and Mrs. Steele went to the mountain home of Mr. Kennedy to spend their honeymoon.

Only a few days later Mr. Steele developed a cold which quickly turned into a gripe and symptoms of pneumonia developed, and when a few friends surprised the bride and groom they found Mr. Steele ill. A week ago it was decided to bring Mr. Steele to Mr. Kennedy's Waikaea residence, where he could be near his physician, Doctor Reid. Up to Saturday his condition was not considered really serious, and on Friday he sat on the veranda with his wife. Saturday he became suddenly worse and a consultation of physicians was called and it was seen that his case was serious and that there was little hope for recovery. On Sunday he was conscious only at short intervals, and at 10 o'clock that night he passed quietly away, the immediate cause of death being heart failure.

The sad occurrence was not generally known until early Monday morning and then it was received as a shock seldom experienced in Hilo. Flags on business houses were immediately put at half-mast, for the deceased was held in profound respect by everyone.

Funeral services were held at the First Foreign Church, of which Mr. Steele was a member, at 2 p. m. Monday, the church being crowded, Kilauea Lodge of Masons, of which deceased had recently been elected Master, occupying one form. Mr. Cruzan in his remarks paid a deservedly high tribute to the deceased, and the quartet, composed of Mrs. Lewis, Miss Wolfenden, Mr. Howland and Mr. Cooke, sang "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer My God to Thee." After the services at the church the remains, which were encased in a beautiful black walnut casket, were turned over to the Masonic Lodge for interment. The pallbearers were N. C. Wilfong, E. D. Baldwin, Mr. Webster, Mr. McKenzie, E. N. Holmes and W. S. Wise. The funeral was under the direction of G. W. Lockington.

At the grounds the beautified Masonic ceremony was read by E. E. Richards and Rev. J. A. Cruzan, while the vicinity of the burial plot was crowded with brother Masons and friends of the deceased.

Archibald Cooper Steele was born in Lanark, Scotland, and was 34 years of age. Early in life he expressed a desire to become a printer and was apprenticed to a firm in Edinburgh. On completing his term of service there he decided to embark to the United States. He visited several of the large cities, finally settling in San Francisco, and when a newspaper was decided upon for Stanford University Mr. Steele was put in charge of the composing room. Seven years ago he arrived in Honolulu and immediately took a position with the Honolulu Star, which had just started. A change in the office of the business manager made Mr. Steele the foreman, a position which he creditably filled for two years when he came to Hilo to take charge of the job department of the Hilo Tribune. Upon the retirement of E. D. Sparrow Mr. Steele was selected to be business manager. His success in that position was marked and the business prospered wonderfully under his guidance. In social and business life he was a great favorite, and it is doubtful if he had one real enemy in the Islands. Pleasant and suave of manner, people sought him out and were glad to class him among their friends. His home which he built for his bride and which they had not occupied was one of the prettiest of recent additions to Hilo.

Mrs. Steele, who is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, prostrated by the shock, has the sympathy of every one.

SYNOD POSTPONED.

Bishop Willis has Received a new Light on Diocesan Difficulty

By order of Bishop Willis, the meeting of the Anglican Synod has been postponed until further notice. Letters in yesterday's mail apprised the diocese and members of the clergy of the Bishop's pleasure in the matter. It is not now known when the meeting will be held, but it will probably be some weeks in the future.

The session was to have been held for the purpose of discussing certain provisions of the charter in regard to the transfer to the American church. For one thing, the charter provides that the English prayer book shall be used, which, under the American system, would be impossible. Considerable property is also involved. It being now in the hands of twelve trustees, who cannot let go of it until there is some one to receive it. In his letter Bishop Willis says the postponement is on account of further light he has received in the matter. The illumination referred to is from the American Bishop in Vermont. The following is the letter of postponement:

"To the Clergymen and Synodsmen of the Diocese of Honolulu.

"My Dear Brethren: Since asking for your attendance at an extraordinary session of the Synod on January 7, 1901, new light has been thrown on the situation from which it becomes evident that it would be premature to come to a decision immediately on the principal matter I had to lay before

you. As the feeling becomes better understood, I shall be able to consult with you on a surer foundation than that on which I had supposed action could be based. I therefore postpone the meeting of the Synod to a future day of which due notice will be given. Yours very faithfully,

ALFRED HONOLULU.

Honolulu, December 26, 1900.

Somewhat more formal in the letter of some two months ago, calling the session of the diocese, which runs as follows:

"Alfred, by Divine permission, Bishop of Honolulu to our beloved in Christ, Henry Smith, Synodsmen.

Greeting: We do by these presents cite you to the third session of the Fifth Diocesan Synod, which we convene in the Cathedral church of Honolulu on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1901.

"Given under our hand and seal this 29th day of September in the year of our Lord, 1900.

ALFRED HONOLULU."

The Porto Ricans.

The Porto Ricans landed safely at Lahaina, and express themselves pleased with the outlook. Manas-Brockhausen will assign them to work at Lahaina. Those who saw them at Lahaina say that they are not the weakly lot which they were represented to be, and are really a bright, intelligent looking lot of men.—Maui News.

CITY CHARTER MEN AT WORK

No City and County Combined—Boundaries Roughly Defined.

The regular meeting of the Republican charter committee was scheduled for last night but the Coptic and the Pacific Heights fire combined, with the usual holiday relaxation, made it hard to secure a quorum. There being no quorum, the chair held that sixteen were necessary for a quorum, and an informal meeting was in progress when the entrance of two numbers made a total of seventeen present, and regular business was taken up.

To avoid further difficulty, on motion of A. V. Gear, twelve was made a quorum for future meetings.

Each sub-committee "reported progress," and the general committee adjourned.

The only matters of importance brought up were that the committee on draft—or at least a majority—would report against a combined city and county government and that they would confine themselves to a city charter for that part of the District of Kona included between Moanalua, and some place around Diamond Head, going nearly to the Nuuanu Pali.

W. O. Smith, T. McCants Stewart and J. G. Pratt of the sub-committee on draft were absent, and Geo. A. Davis reporting for the committee said the intention was to take in as much taxable property as possible, but that to take in the whole Island of Oahu would be impracticable, as the area exceeded that of London.

A. V. Gear of the same sub-committee reported that they would probably need from \$500 to \$1,200 for hire of typewriting clerks, etc.

Clarence M. White, who has been in Hilo for the first time, and Geo. A. Davis made several attempts to get him placed on some of the sub-committees, but J. L. Kaulukon wanted to adjourn and he finally carried the day.

All the sub-committees are earnestly at work, and all promised to have reports of importance ready for the next meeting, which will be next week Friday evening.

TWO OBSTINATE TRUSTS.

United States District Attorney Baird Tells of Them.

United States Attorney Baird says that two business trusts, illegal in their restraint of trade, refuse to dissolve and that he will proceed against them unless they abide by the law.

"I believe the plumbing trust is a thing of the past," said the attorney. "The plumbers have gracefully accepted the situation and have promised to obey. I have informed the dealers in plumbers' supplies that if I hear of a single case of a sale of goods to ordinary customers above the list price charged to plumbers, something would drop. The dealers have agreed to comply with the law and throw the market open."

The combination against drummers has also fallen. This was a wicked thing, and showed a bad spirit in the community. Where boycotts of this character are enforced there can hardly be doubt about other wicked combinations in the same neighborhoods.

"Two combinations in the city are still holding off. I am giving them a little time to think it over. The men in the combination are willing to give up, but I understand their attorneys are advising them to fight. It resolves itself then into a question of opinion between these lawyers and myself. I am rather in hopes the combinations will consent to fight, as it would give me pleasure to ventilate the cases in the court. In both cases I will proceed criminally. I have the discretion of proceeding civilly or criminally, as the case may demand, and I believe that in these matters nothing short of a criminal prosecution will suffice."

"On account of the prosperity of the Islands little or no attention has been paid by the general public to illegal combinations. This has served to increase the number and to embolden the authors. I am sure it will be for the best interest of the community that all are destroyed and that business be conducted on legal lines."

The Pacific has belied its name in the North after the usual winter fashion, and two fine steamers have been wrecked by wind and wave. One of these, the City of Topeka, belonged to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which had already lost three vessels in the Alaskan trade.

Among the passengers arriving on the Clarendon from Hawaii and Maui ports yesterday were Dr. Armitage, Miss A. W. White, J. B. Castle, C. W. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, F. W. Damon, G. F. Wilder, H. J. Craft, N. Ormond and Dr. R. W. McDow.

THE CURSE OF DRINK

Crusade Against It Has Begun Already.

REFORM FOR HONOLULU

Miss A. L. Murcutt, the Australian Missionary, Spoke Last Night.

The reform crusade which is to be waged against vice in Honolulu began last night with a sermon at the new Kaahakapili Church by Miss A. L. Murcutt, one of the around-the-world missionaries who arrived on the Coptic Friday night. Miss Murcutt is an enthusiast in her work, and her address last night, though impromptu and delivered before she had had time to recover from the fatigue of travel, showed her to be an able and magnetic speaker.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, who accompanies Miss Murcutt, will appear also in a series of lectures, and the two ladies hope to start an enthusiastic re-form movement during the few weeks they will remain on the Islands. Both have travelled extensively, each having been around the world several times, and they will continue to Yokohama from this place. Miss Ackerman is also engaged in gathering material for lit-

erature. There was a time when I first went into temperance work when I wondered how God, who is a God of love, could permit such things as I saw to overtake his handiwork. But as I went on I ceased to wonder, and I found that it was all the cause of man's own iniquity. Poor little children whose reasons were dethroned when they were born came to my observation, but I ceased even to wonder at that, for I found that a large percentage of these were the result of the intemperance of the parents, and I remembered that amid the thunders of Sinai it was given out, the fearful law of heredity—the sins of the father shall be visited upon the child.

"I need not tell you of cases I have known—you all have known them yourselves—perhaps friends or relatives—those whose bright prospects and fair futures were lost in the curse of the bowl, their hopes blighted, their lives wrecked—all through strong drink.

"Temperance workers are sometimes told that they keep their temperance too much in the foreground and their gospel too much in the background, but we know that we must get the stumbling block out of the way, that the light of the gospel may be more efficacious in the salvation of souls. To help my friends in the task of removing that stumbling block, is a work for each of us.

"Sometimes when I realize what a power the church is, and that it has the power if it only would, to prohibit the curse in America, I, as a part of the church, feel that I must bow my head in shame in God's holy presence."

"It is true that one hundred and sixty thousand drunkards die every year, and that twelve hundred million dollars are spent every year in the purchase of drink. Is it not appalling?"

"Sometimes I think that if there is anything we will regret in the world to come, it will be lost opportunities."

"About two years ago while travelling through Southern California, I learned a severe lesson. A card was put up in the coach to announce that we were coming to some beautiful scenery, and as I passed through another coach on the way out to view it, I passed a young man. He was wasted away, and on his pale face was the dread stamp of the fell disease, consumption. He sat motionless and white, and my heart went out in pity. I intended to ask him if there was anything I could do for him, but waited until I came back. That my friends, was a lost opportunity. When I had viewed the scenery I returned, to learn that he was dead. He had died, too, with a letter from home in his hand, unopened and unread, because he was too weak to break the seal. I might have read the letter for him, but I had not waited. I might have given him the solace of the message from home, but I had waited, and his soul was already winging its flight toward the great unknown."

"Oh my friends, let us not wrap ourselves in the robes of selfishness! Let us not lose our opportunities. There is work for us all, and there is also that should be so, work to do everywhere. We need not go to America, or to Europe or to Australia, to find the work to do. Right here in these beautiful Islands, aptly called the Paradise of the Pacific, the curse has entered, and the sinfulness of drink is hiding the light of the gospel. And as long as we allow the liquor traffic to remain, so long will it be so. There is work, oh so much work, for us to do.

"We want every man and woman to be heroic, every one that is here tonight, you all have your opportunity. It is the last Sabbath in the nineteenth century, and unless something is done to stem the torrent of iniquity before the next year is ended, and we enter into the wonderful twentieth century, there will have perished one hundred and sixty thousand more drunkards."

"Let us, then, be willing to place ourself and our names on the side of right, the side of God. Let us do all that which we can individually do, and together we can accomplish much, so that we may hear one day the blessed words, 'Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love.'

"A charge to keep I have, A God to glorify.

Under the grand old strains the regiment again rallied, braced up, and became one of the bravest regiments at the battle of Seven Pines. That regiment was made up of many men of many towns and cities, strangers in all save one thing—their hearts had all been attuned to one beautiful, divine music, and in the danger and bewilderment it brought them together fearless and united.

"I come to you tonight a stranger from a strange land. We do not pay allegiance to the same government, but we do to the same God, the King of Kings. The same work you are trying to do here in your little corner of His vineyard, we are trying to do in Australia. Bless be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love."

"We call men who do heroic deeds heroes, and so they are. We admire heroes and revel in heroism. A few years ago a ship carrying four hundred sailors and officers took fire. All hope was lost, and the boats were taken out and examined, that they might know how many could be saved. They found that only one hundred and twenty could go in the boats with the women and children. They drew lots, and as they drew the doomed numbers there were two hundred and eighty men standing side by side facing eternity. But those brave men made no outcry, and they calmly passed food and water to their more fortunate comrades. There was one man in tears—great, manly tears. He cried out to a friend in the boat, 'Say, do you think you can catch this? If I throw it to you?' It's a Bible and my mother gave it to me. If you can take it to her and tell her I have found out how a fellow feels when he knows the angels are rejoicing over him because he has changed his task.'

"Presently they had almost all left the vessel and the boats were to pull away. 'On my wife,' he cried, 'my wife and my children!'

"Another officer who had drawn a fortunate lot stepped down and lifted him to his feet. 'You are to go in my place.'

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said he, 'I will stay here and let you go.' 'No, no,' said the poor fellow wringing his hands. 'I cannot let you do that; but the other officer insisted. I have no mother, no father,' said he. 'I do not return there will be no tears. You have a wife and two little ones—have seen them in your happy home, and you are to go.'

"He pushed the lieutenant into the boat, and as the boats rowed away to a safe distance he stood there in his place on deck, the flames creeping up around him, with his arms folded, waiting his doom! So he stood, serious and silent, until the fire reached a magazine and the 280 souls were blown into eternity.

"That was heroism. Meanness and selfishness have no place in heroism. To work for others, to sacrifice for others—aye, if need be, to die for others—that is heroism.

"The world has what it calls its heroes. A Dewey takes a Manila, and he is a hero. An Admiral Schley or a Sampson conquers a Santiago, and the news is flashed all over the world. They become known as heroes.

"But hark! Amidst the hills of Gallilee I hear the voice of Him Who spoke as no man speaks. Listen to His words, when He is asked why He cometh: 'I come to seek and to save the lost,' and He gave His life for the souls of men!

"O ye competitors for heroism! Fix your eyes upon the cross, and find there crucified the greatest Hero and the greatest heroism the world ever gazed upon!

"But, my friends, while we all applaud and admire heroism, when we are called upon to make the sacrifice of some gratification, we often refuse—some little trifle which would mean so little to us yet we would refuse to make the sacrifice. There is not one here tonight who will dispute the fact that strong drink is a stumbling block and that it causes our weaker brethren to offend. Men who are qualified to say, such as ministers, philanthropists, judges and magistrates, say that ninety per cent of the poverty, distress and crime the world over is caused by drink. Drink fills our insane asylums, our poor-houses, our reform schools and our penitentiaries. There was a time when I first went into temperance work when I wondered how God, who is a God of love, could permit such things as I saw to overtake his handiwork. But as I went on I ceased to wonder, and I found that it was all the cause of man's own iniquity. Poor little children whose reasons were dethroned when they were born came to my observation, but I ceased even to wonder at that, for I found that a large percentage of these were the result of the intemperance of the parents, and I remembered that amid the thunders of Sinai it was given out, the fearful law of heredity—the sins of the father shall be visited upon the child.

"I need not tell you of cases I have known—you all have known them yourselves—perhaps friends or relatives—those whose bright prospects and fair futures were lost in the curse of the bowl, their hopes blighted, their lives wrecked—all through strong drink.

"When interviewed yesterday afternoon by an Advertiser representative, the two missionaries stated that they had as yet not formed any definite plans but they intend going about among the natives and the Chinese and Japanese of the Islands for individual observation, as well as to deliver lectures. The series of addresses which they intend to deliver will be on helpful topics, and particularly in reference to the evils of drink. Miss Murcutt, who has recently returned from Europe, brings from the famous village of Oberammergau, Germany, a splendid series of stereopticon views of the great Passion Play, which is acted by hundreds of villagers there once every ten years, lasting several months, and attracting visitors from all parts of the world. These views, which are large and clear, will be exhibited in illustration of a lecture by Miss Murcutt, who will wear the beautiful costume of white silk, with the blue mantle and jeweled diadem which completes the attire of the village singers in the celebrated drama.

The two ladies are now the guests of Mrs. Dr. Whitney, on Punahoa street, and they express themselves much delighted with the Islands. Miss Ackerman, who was here for several weeks some twelve years ago, says the changes and progress made within the period are most amazing.

When asked as to her opinion in regard to the moral condition of our city, Miss Murcutt replied, "We have had no time to look around us, and are not able to form an opinion, but yesterday we drove about the city, and we found the place so beautiful it seemed to us that there could be no vice."

The congregation of Kawa

RACING ON CHRISTMAS

Sport of Kings at the Hilo Track.

HONOLULANS WIN 3 OF 4

Some Crooked Riding—Mongooses Dies in His Stall From a Broken Neck.

(Special Correspondence.)

HILo, Dec. 28.—The Hilo winter racing season was inaugurated on Christmas Day with considerable eclat. The weather was fine and the track good, while the sport throughout was of interesting description.

The Honolulu horses were very successful, winning three out of four races in which they were entered. C. H. Judd drove the winner in two events.

Three favorites won and three rank outsiders, the victories of Silas S. Flerro and Rejected being genuine turnups.

The postcycling was as follows:

First Race—Admiral Dewey, \$10; Daisy Belle, \$8.
Second Race—Frank S., \$10; field (Sir Cassimir and Rejected), \$8.
Third Race—Vloris, \$10; Virgle A., \$7.
Fourth Race—Tom Ryder, \$10; Silas S., \$5.
Fifth Race—Abbey, \$10 (field (Bushwhacker and Pierro), \$7.
Sixth Race—Watassa, \$10; Waterfall, \$5; Antidote, \$3.
Seventh Race—Billy McCloskey, \$10; Weller, \$8; Dixie Land, \$4.

The half-mile dash had a look Frank S. with Nichols up, was backed extensively over-night. The next day, however, Loebenstein's horse was strongly fielded against and at post time there was still a cartload of money to bet against him. The race was a reflex of the betting, for Frank S. atrociously ridden and messed about in kindergarten fashion, showed none of his recent speed and finished third. Frank S. is a sound of the worst description, while Rejected is probably better than generally considered to be; the fact remains, however, that the black horse got bad ride and one which fully warranted a thorough investigation. Nichols' rides on Abbey and Dixie Land were both buffoonish and this information will cause no surprise when it is learned that Nichols was sober at 9 o'clock in the morning and on noon lay dead drunk or drugged in Frank S's stall.

SUMMARTES.

HILo, Hooluin Park, Dec. 25, 1900.—Weather, fine; track, slow.

First race, 2:45 class, trotting and pacing; purse \$100.

Admiral Dewey (Judd) 1 1
Daisy Belle (McManus) 2

Time, 2:41 1/2, 2:42 1/2; good start; both beats won easily. The Admiral carried too many guns for Daisy. Winner bay gelding, aged, owned by W. Vannatta.

Second race, half-mile dash; purse, \$100;

Rejected (Thomas) 1
Sir Cassimir (Harry Jones) 2
Frank S. (Nichols) 3

Time, 55%; start good; won easily by a length and a half, second driving. Rejected trailed till last sixteenth when he shot ahead. The Frank S.—Nichols combination won't do. Sir Cassimir not much account. Winner, black gelding, aged, owned by C. McClellan.

Third race, one mile dash; purse \$125.

Vloris (Harry Jones) 1
Virgle A. (Thomas) 2

Time, 1:51; good start; won easily by a length; a half, second driving. Rejected trailed till last sixteenth when he shot ahead. The Frank S.—Nichols combination won't do. Sir Cassimir not much account. Winner, black gelding, aged, owned by C. McClellan.

Fourth race, free-for-all, trotting and pacing; purse \$150:

Silas S. (Judd) 1 2 1
Tom Ryder (McManus) 2 1 2

Time, 2:27 1/2, 2:24 1/2; first heat won easily; Judd lost a wheel when he had the second heat well in hand. The third heat was well contested but Silas came away when called upon. Winner, brown gelding aged by Silas Skinner, owned by C. H. Judd.

Fifth race, half-mile dash; purse \$75.
Pierro (Thomas) 1
Abbey (Nichols) 2
Bushwhacker (Opioplo) 3

Time, 54%; good start; won driving by half a length, second ridden out; winner untrained ran a smashing good race; Abbey with less alcohol on his back would have won; Bushwhacker a false alarm. Winner, bay gelding, 4 years, by Wild Idle, owned by J. R. Wilson.

Sixth race, six furlongs dash; purse \$100:
Watassa (Thomas) 1
Waterfall (Nichols) 2
Antidote (Opioplo) 3

Time, 1:22; Antidote left two lengths at start; won in a canter-second driving; "Watass" a good horse and still the pride of the Portuguese colony; Waterfall not himself yet; Antidote outclassed. Winner, chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Watercress Atossa, owned by J. R. Wilson.

Seventh race, one and one-quarter mile; purse \$150:
Weller (Harry Jones) 1
Billy McCloskey (Thomas) 2
Dixie Land (Nichols) 3

Time, 2:18%; good start; won easily by a length and a half second driving; a grand race; sheet would have covered them for the first half of the distance, then Dixie Land fell back and Billy took the pole, but Weller came along on the outside and won with the greatest possible ease. Weller's class told. Billy ran as gamely as ever but met his Waterloo; Dixie no business in the race. Winner, chestnut horse, 4 years, by Knight of Allister-L-J. Pickwick, owned by Prince David-Parker.

On New Year's Day a monster day meeting will be held commencing at 10 a. m. The following are the program and entries:

Free for all, trot and pace. Tom Ryder, \$100.
Half-mile dash, special, Abbey, Bushwhacker, Pierro, Princess Letitia.

Six furlongs, Virgle A., Dixie Land, 2:40 class, Admiral Dewey, Daisy Belle, Gray Eagle.

Half-mile dash, special, Abbey, Bushwhacker, Pierro, Princess Letitia.

Japanese horses' race, owners up, entries close at post.

One mile handicap, Vloris 127 pounds, General Cronje 117 pounds.

Lemon race, entries close at post.

Pony race, half-mile, 34% hands and under, Madie Rose, Twinkle.

One mile hurdle handicap, Dixie Land

126 pounds, Watassa 122 pounds, Antidote 118 pounds.

One and one-half mile handicap, Weller, 127 pounds, Billy McCloskey 122 pounds.

Mongoose died last Wednesday evening. He had been ailing since his arrival here and developed pneumonia. He grew gradually weaker and finally fell down in his stall and broke his neck. Judi sold him to W. Vannatta for \$50 the same day he died. His body was cremated.

G. S. McKenzie has sold Abbey to W. Vannatta for \$175.

Waterfall will be turned out until the spring.

J. R. Wilson received Circuit, a bald-faced sorrel running horse by Prince Royal, on the Roderick Dhu.

James McAuliffe, brother of "Raffler" Joe, got in on yesterday's Kinau. He will have a mount or two next Tuesday.

Jack McDonald and Ulysses Harris are matched to fight ten rounds on New Year's night. Both lads are training faithfully and the winner will probably be matched against Rickenberg or Currie of Olaoa.

Peter Nolan of Olaoa was recently robbed of \$300. The money was taken from a stable. Officer Kelly arrested three Portuguese on suspicion, one of whom he confined in a small closete for thirty-six hours. There was no room for the man to sit down and he received nothing to eat or drink during his incarceration. When liberated the body of the man was badly swollen.

H. M. AYRES.

REV. C. A. AUSTIN TAKES A BRIDE

Pastor of Kohala Union Church Weds Miss Gardiner of Ohio.

KOHALA, Hawaii, Dec. 29.—The marriage of Rev. Charles Anderson Austin, pastor of the Kohala Union church, and Miss Helen Elizabeth Gardner of Cleveland, Ohio, was solemnized at 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

The chancel of the church was artistically decorated in green and white, with palms, ferns and bridal wreath. A quartet sang the Lohengrin Wedding March as the bridal party advanced.

The pages, Master Oswald Hind and Howell Bond, in white duck suits, opened the flower gates as the groom, attended by Rev. S. P. Perry and Rev. J. P. Erdman, both of Honolulu, entered the chancel. Two young girls, Miss Annabel Low and Miss Katie Renton, in pink organdie, immediately preceded the bride, who came in on the arm of Dr. B. D. Bond. The bridal gown was of white taffeta, in train, trimmed with Mechlin lace; the veil was held in place by a cluster of white flowers; she carried maiden-hair ferns.

The groom stepped forward and claimed the bride and the service was read by Rev. John F. Erdman, assisted by Rev. Silas P. Perry.

As the party left the church the congregation sang Barnby's wedding hymn, "Oh, Perfect Love."

The reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Austin by the church at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Renton.

The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and foliage. The bride and groom stood under a portiere of maiden-hair ferns to receive the good wishes of their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin left the next day on the steamer to spend their honeymoon at Kiholo, North Kona.

WRECKED IN THE NORTH PACIFIC

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 17.—The steamer City of Topeka of the Pacific Coast Company lies possibly a total wreck on the ragged rocks off Sullivan Island, in Lynn canal, forty miles from Juneau and only one mile from the point where the ill-fated steamer Clara Nevada was lost with over sixty lives.

Luck favored the Topeka or she would have gone down instantly in deep water, carrying to death her passengers and crew, numbering 100. As it was, all hands were landed in the boats.

Many of them came to Seattle today from the Dolphin, which brought the first news of the wreck.

[The City of Topeka, built in 1884, was formerly commanded by Capt. John Dillingham, uncle of B. F. Dillingham, of Honolulu.]

THE ALPHA LOST.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 17.—The steamer Alpha is at the bottom of Pain Strait. She crashed against the rock at the base of the lighthouse on Yellow Island, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, and nine brave fellows went to the bottom with her. She was bound for Japan with a cargo of 700 tons of salted salmon consigned by Jan Tamura and worth \$20,000. The cargo is lost and nothing remains of the ship above the surface of the water.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 22.—It looks as though the sea were venting a pitiless spite upon the victims of the Alpham disaster. Three of the recovered bodies were being taken in a boat to the place of holding the coroner's inquest, when through the capsizing of the boat the three corpses were again swallowed up by the sea. The bodies were those of Purser J. H. Barber, Third Engineer Murray and Sullivan, able seaman.

COAST STEAMER'S PERIL.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 21.—The steamship Rival, according to reports brought here tonight by the tug Rabboni, had a perilous voyage from San Francisco to South Bend. After leaving San Francisco the Rival encountered severe gales, and when she succeeded in reaching Willapa Harbor the weather was so stormy that she was unable to pick up the buoys marking the channel. While lying to she had the port side of her cabin stove in full length and in that condition as the fury of the gale increased, she was compelled to put to sea and while under a full head of steam drifted broadside before the gale for forty miles. She headed for Cape Flattery, arriving in the morning with only ten tons of coal. Captain Johnson said he generally expected his vessel to go to the bottom.

SABBATH SCHOOL SUPPER.

Each Christmas celebration at the Foreign Church contains features new to the children, and even to the parents. This year the program included a collation, and the arrangements were in the hands of Messmates Guard, Gibb and Mason. The affair was a perfect success in every way.

Two tables extending the entire length of the Sabbath school room were loaded down with cakes and bonbons, and at each plate was a bottle of soda water. The room was illuminated by a hundred or more candles on the tables and in the center of the room was a stand containing several dozen of lighted candles of the Christmas tree variety.

As early as 5:30 quite a number of children had assembled in front of the church waiting the arrival of their teachers. When everything was ready Mrs. Terry, the superintendent, gave the word and the children marched

in and took their places. They were served with ice cream and cakes until they groaned for greater satiety.

After refreshments had been disposed of the children listened to a short talk from Mr. Crossan, and then the announcement was made that the improvised post office would be opened for the delivery of packages for the children. A well arranged corner represented the window, and as the children presented themselves they were handed their presents. This style of Christmas entertainment was an innovation to the children, and was much enjoyed.

BOXING CONTEST.

A boxing contest of ten rounds has been arranged for New Year's night between Jack McDonald and Ulysses Harris. Both men have excellent records—McDonald having beaten the best middleweight fighters on the Coast; while Harris has proved himself to be invincible among the boxers of Southern California. Both men are in fine condition, and there is every assurance that the boxing will be of high and finished order. The bout will take place in Spreckels' Hall at 8:30 p. m., Tuesday. Matti Early, Prince David's trainer, is looking after Harris, and Mr. Jones is performing the same office for McDonald.

HAWAII BRIEFS.

Manager Wilson has decided not to have any races on Wednesday next, but instead, will have a monster program on New Year's day. That will be the greatest racing day Hilo has ever enjoyed.

The lease of the Terry premises,

corner Ponahawai and Front streets,

were bought at auction by Ray Brothers last Saturday.

There was plenty of Hilo money on

hand for the races, but the Honolulu

sports held their coin for the New Year's events.

Mrs. Fassett, mother of Mrs. E. N.

Hitchcock, accompanied by her daughter, arrived from San Francisco on the

Amay Turner.

W. H. Cornwell and Sam Parker are

expected to attend the races on New Year's day.

Representative Nallimu entertained

the Queen and party at dinner on Christmas.

The wife and child of Rev. Baptiste

will be passengers to the Coast by the Annie Johnson.

Liliuokalani is so pleased with the

climate of Hilo that she may buy

property here and erect a home.

W. H. Little and family returned to

Hilo on Tuesday by the Roderick Dhu.

They have been visiting in San Fran-

cisco.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

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Hilo on Tuesday by the Roderick Dhu.

KIDNAPED FOR RANSOM

\$25,000 Paid for Son
of Millionaire.

EXCITEMENT AT OMAHA

Edward Cudahy's Fifteen-Year-Old
Boy Seized and Held
24 Hours.

OMAHA, Dec. 20.—Omaha is stirred to the depths by the kidnaping of young Edward Cudahy Tuesday evening and his release early this morning only on the payment of \$25,000 in gold by the father as ransom. The story he tells of his thirty hours of captivity, the proof he gives that an organized gang of kidnapers has been watching his father's house many weeks, and the fact that he was abducted only when the plotters found they were unable to seize one of his sisters, have spurred the police to their utmost endeavor to capture the guilty parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Cudahy are so rejoiced over the return of the boy that they consider \$25,000 well spent; but will give the authorities whatever assistance lies in their power, and have also employed skilled private detectives to join in the pursuit. Mr. Cudahy also announced tonight that he would pay \$25,000 reward for the apprehension of the abductors, or pay \$5,000 for one and \$15,000 for two of them.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday a horseman rode past the Cudahy mansion on Thirtieth street and threw a letter into the lawn. A servant noticed the action and seeing the letter, found it contained the information that the young man had been kidnaped and was safe, and was being held for a ransom. Three hours later Mr. Cudahy received through the mails a second communication detailing the condition under which the lad would be surrendered to himself.

The condition named was that Mr. Cudahy should deposit \$25,000 in gold coin in a place indicated, about five miles north of the city, on a lonely road leading up the bank of the Misouri river.

Mr. Cudahy shortly after supper entered a light road buggy, and, after securing the money, started out entirely alone for the place of meeting of the kidnapers. To identify himself he had attached to the dashboard of his buggy a red lantern which was one of the conditions of the letter.

Mr. Cudahy drove north on the Sherman avenue road to a point about five miles north of the city, where he found, near the road, a white lantern suspended from a short stake driven in the ground. This signal he had been watching for as the place to leave the money. The lantern was near the river bank, but when Cudahy arrived nobody was in sight. He at once alighted, placed the bag of gold conveniently near the stake, and, without waiting for developments, secured the horse's reins and returned to the city without hearing a sound.

That the bandits were near the spot and at once secured the valuable package cannot be doubted, for about 10 o'clock this morning the young man ran breathlessly up the front door of the Cudahy home and rang the bell for admission.

The boy came in so suddenly the police did nothing of it until a member of the family went to the stables and informed them that the young man had returned and that their services could be dispensed with.

Mr. Cudahy was asked what reason he had to believe the abductors would return him son, after he had paid \$25,000.

"Would they not rather keep him and demand another \$25,000?" was asked.

"We had to take chances on that," he replied.

Young Cudahy, in telling of his experiences, said: "It happened while I was on my way from Captain Rustin's. Just as I got in front of General Cowin's residence, two doors from home, two men sprang in front of me and thrust pistols in my face. One of them said: 'I am the Sheriff of Sarpy county, and I want you. You are Eddie McGee, and you have stolen \$500 from your aunt. Come with us. Don't make any outcry, for it won't do any good.' I supposed it was a case of mistaken identity and that all would be cleared up in a few minutes, so I went with them without a struggle. I was put into a carriage and we drove off."

"Finally the vehicle came to a standstill, after we had passed what I could tell by the smell to be the packing-house district in South Omaha. They lifted me out, tied my hands behind me, and led me up a flight of rickety stairs into a room that had a damp, musty smell, where I was chained to a chair.

"In this uncomfortable position I spent most of the twenty-four hours of my incarceration, though at one time, for a period of about five hours, I should judge, the chains from my wrists were removed, and I was permitted to lie down on the floor. As soon as I was chained to the chair one of the men went away, but he kept returning every few minutes, when he would tap lightly upon the door and would engage my guardian in a whispered conversation. I could not catch a word of what they said. After each one of these interviews the man on the outside would go away, and after a moment or so I could hear the tinkle of a telephone bell, which sounded a long way off. I believe they were in telephonic communication with some persons in Omaha all the time."

"The man who kept watch over me was drinking heavily all the time! At first he did not talk at all, but after we had been alone together for six or seven hours he began to get garrulous."

"Do you know," he asked, "that we have been watching that house of yours out there for the last two months? Well, we have. What we really wanted was to get one of the little girls—your sisters, but we did not get a chance. Finally we became desperate and determined to take the bull by the horns and nab you."

"When I was released last night, three men tightened the bandage over my eyes and unlocked the iron. Then I was led down the staircase and placed upon the seat of the same vehicle in which I had ridden to the place. Finally stopped, the chains were taken off. The bandage was removed from my eyes and I was told to 'git.' I was but a few blocks from home and hastened home. Cudahy located the house in



COMMERCIAL

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY PROMISES RELIEF IN FOUR WEEKS.

Superintendent Corcoran of the Telephone Company stated yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that the present defects of induction would be entirely eradicated by the last week of January, 1901. The present difficulty lies in the retention of a number of the old system phones which operate over a single wire, while the rest of the system—the new one—is operated on a metallic, or two-wire system. Switching phones of the new system into the single wires of the old system on certain connections causes induction from the electric light wires to make its presence felt in the metallic circuit, and conversation is difficult. Superintendent Corcoran is aware of the loud complaints, but promises that no cause for complaint will be apparent after the single line circuits are cut out.

"When the old circuit is entirely cut out," he says, "we will publish a new telephone book in which all the numbers will be correct. One of the present difficulties lies in the fact that the old numbers were left with old phones and the girl operators have to look up the new number before making the connection. These numbers, of course, they cannot carry in their heads. The recent rainstorms put us in such shape, too, that we could not go ahead with the cutting out of the old circuit. This work is now being done rapidly and will be entirely cut out by the latter part of next week. The entire defect is in the induction.

"We will also soon inaugurate a new system of looking after the subscribers' phones. We will send out an inspection force and battery wagon. They will have their regular routes and will change batteries and remedy all defects. The girls are improving right along. We now have twenty-three operators at work in the daytime, four after 8 o'clock and three after 9 o'clock."

IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The most important sale of residence property for the month was that of the W. G. Ashley place on Thurston avenue, which was purchased by a group of members of Central Union Church for use as a church manse. The grounds have a frontage of 125 feet on Thurston avenue and a depth of 200 feet through to the street above. The house is nearly new, large and commodious, commanding a superb view of the city, the mountains and the ocean.

The sale was made through McClellan, Pond & Co., for \$17,000 cash, and is to be placed in trust and at the disposal of the church's pastor at once.

NEW M'BRYDE MILL BEING PUT IN POSITION.

The new mill of the McBryde Plantation Company, Kauai, is being installed. The foundations have been set and the balance of the superstructure will be put up rapidly. The prop which is about to be ground will go through the old mill and the next crop will be ground in the new mill. The mill is the one which was intended for the American Sugar Company on Molokai, which failed for lack of available water.

which he was incarcerated at 3604 Grover street, four miles from the city. Everything as he described it was found by the police, but it is not known that there is any clue to the kidnapers.

Sensational Resignation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Tokyo to the Herald says: Baron Hoshi Torii, the Minister of Communications, has resigned his post on account of an accusation of bribery in the street cleaning contracts of the city council. It is not believed that this resignation, even if persisted in, will cause a cabinet crisis.

An Official Shot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—F. H. Morris, of Ohio, auditor of the War Department, was shot at 2:15 this afternoon in his office in the Winder building by a man named McDonald, formerly disbursing officer in the department. Morris is thought to be fatally hurt.

PACIFIC CABLE FAVORED

**Manufacturers Urge a Speedy
Building of the
Line.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Government ownership of a Pacific cable was discussed last night by the Manufacturers' Club. Brigadier-General Greeley, United States Chief Signal Officer, and Dr. E. J. Kenneally, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, participated in the discussion.

T. E. Hughes of this city emphasized the military and strategic necessity.

He estimated the cost for 7,750 nautical miles at \$10,000,000, requiring an earning capacity of \$25,000 a year. The cable tolls of the War Department alone, however, it was pointed out, have averaged monthly rate of more than \$25,000 and at current rates the projected cable need be in operation less than an hour a day to earn the \$25,000.

General Greeley said: "The cable experience of the War Department in connection with the relief of the legions at Peking point clearly to the tremendous disadvantages under which the United States without its own facilities would labor in case of an extended war in the east. An American transpacific cable is a military and commercial necessity if our colonial possessions are to be retained or if American interests are to be safeguarded in Asiatic countries. The great value of a cable is more especially for the restoring of order in new colonies and to facilitate commercial enterprises."

The club adopted a resolution approving the Corliss bill.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Sugar—Raw, steady: fair refining, 3¢; centrifugal, 9¢ test, 4½¢; molasses sugar, 3¢.

Refined—Quiet; crushed, 6¢; powdered, 5.70¢; granulated, 5.60¢.

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**PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN
SPEAKS.**

Prof. Rosa Tyler, of Chicago, vice-president Illinois Woman's Alliance in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

• • •

Dr. McDonald is named as a possible successor to Dr. Hoffmann, of the Board of Health.

• • •

When I was released last night, three men tightened the bandage over my eyes and unlocked the iron. Then I was led down the staircase and placed upon the seat of the same vehicle in which I had ridden to the place. Finally stopped, the chains were taken off. The bandage was removed from my eyes and I was told to "git." I was but a few blocks from home and hastened home. Cudahy located the house in

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair
and Red Rough Hands
Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair; for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENOX LTD., Cape Town. How to have Best and Kid Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CO., Boston, U. S. A. See Proprietary REMEDIES.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND

MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1834.

Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particular apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agta.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 161,000,000

Total reichsmarks 167,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 8,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the West.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

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LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

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OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are Warranted
Painful to the Head, and Alleviate Complaints
from Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other Diseases
of the Nerves.

Take 10 to 20 grains, twice daily.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, December 28.

U. S. A. T. Kintuck, Long, from Seattle, December 14, with stock.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco, December 22.
Nor. sp. Prince Albert, Cappeller, from Newcastle, October 7, with coal.
I. L. stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Australia.

Saturday, December 29.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
W. stmr. Maui, Parker, from Keanaepu, with 5,000 bags sugar.

I. L. stmr. Walalele, Green, from Ahukini, with 3,622 bags sugar.

I. L. stmr. Iwaiami, Gregory, from Kauai ports, with 1,800 bags sugar.
Am. bk. R. P. Hiltel, McHall, 24 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from windward Oahu ports.
Schr. Golden Gate, from Kaunakakai.

Sunday, December 30.

W. stmr. Claudine, Lane, from Maui and Hawaii ports, with 1,500 bags sugar.
I. L. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwilli, with 1,557 bags sugar.
I. L. stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Hana, with 3,632 bags sugar.
Am. bk. Ingard Schmidt, 23 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

Tuesday, January 1.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from Yokohama, December 22.
Ger. sp. Marle Hackfeld, Wurmann, 112 days from Bremen.

Chilian bktm. Alta, Thromagle, 62 days from Newcastle.
I. L. stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Waimea.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, December 28.

I. L. stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Kona and Kau.

W. stmr. Hawaii, Nicholson, for Hawaii ports.

Saturday, December 29.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, Buford, for Manila.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for the Orient.

Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, for the Sound, in ballast.

I. L. stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Ana-hola Nawiliwilli and Klauae.

Schr. Faunie Dede, Dudoit, for Elele.

Monday, December 31.

Am. sp. Standard, Getchell, for the Sound in ballast.

Am. schr. Rosamond, Ward, for San Francisco with sugar.

Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, for San Francisco with sugar.

Am. bktm. Gleam, Schmehl, for the Sound in ballast.

Am. bk. Mauna Ala, Hamilton, for San Francisco with sugar.

I. L. stmr. Iwaiami, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhiae.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, December 28—For Yokohama—Miss J. Ackerman, D. Deans, M. Dot, K. Hamada, F. F. Mead, Mrs. F. Mead, Miss A. L. Murcutt, T. Nagura, K. Oda, K. Okajima, Mr. Otsuka, S. Ritchie, Mrs. S. Ritchie, S. Sakurai, G. Shimura, Duncan Sinclair, M. Takeuchi, For Nakasaki—E. St. Vras, For Shanghai—Dr. E. L. Blis, Miss For Changsha—Dr. E. L. Blis, Miss For Hongkong—Josephine C. Walker, For Hongkong—A. L. Arundell, J. M. Gillette, Mrs. C. K. McIntosh, J. H. Greekin, H. L. Wheatley, J. T. Wachob, Mrs. K. West, From Honolulu—Frank R. Wells, Mrs. Frank R. Wells, Dr. H. J. Knapp, Stop Over at Honolulu—Miss J. Ackerman, Miss A. L. Murcutt and G. Shimura.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Claudine, December 30—D. Center, Dr. Armitage, Miss A. R. Whitney, Mrs. D. Center and children, J. B. Cas-tle, W. E. Smith, J. M. Kanekaua, A. Rowell, G. C. Rowell, C. W. Baldwin, W. J. Forbes, N. Onsted, Dr. R. W. Moore, J. McAndrews, A. Kamalihii, Mrs. W. B. Keani, J. P. Cooke, H. H. Plemer and wife, F. W. Damon, E. Skinner, Alex. Robertson, G. F. Wilder, H. J. Craft, J. F. McCrosson, W. Kauakuni, wife and two children, and 42 deck passengers.

From Nawiliwilli, per stmr. W. G. Hall December 30—J. J. Smidly, Wm. Ahana, C. H. Johnston, H. Wedemeyer, A. Fernandez, Dr. Sloggett, R. Anderson, Mrs. Remule, E. W. Van Seden, W. H. Mixer, Mrs. Portmann and nurse, J. W. Manning, Miss Ethel Christian and 42 deck passengers.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, December 30—D. Center, Dr. Armitage, Miss A. R. Whitney, Mrs. D. Center and children, J. B. Cas-tle, W. E. Smith, J. M. Kanekaua, A. Rowell, G. C. Rowell, C. W. Baldwin, W. J. Forbes, N. Onsted, Dr. R. W. Moore, J. McAndrews, A. Kamalihii, Mrs. W. B. Keani, J. P. Cooke, H. H. Plemer and wife, F. W. Damon, E. Skinner, Alex. Robertson, G. F. Wilder, H. J. Craft, J. F. McCrosson, W. Kauakuni, wife and two children, and 42 deck passengers.

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From Waimea, per stmr. Mikahala, December 30—C. W. McCloud, Ah Kim and wife and four deck passengers.

Notice to Shipmasters.

At Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations surrendered by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office, dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the compilation of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Agent Comdr. U. S. N. in Charge.

NAGASAKI COAL TRADE.

Owing to the arrival of many foreign transports and warships, the Nagasaki coal trade was somewhat protracted in the month of November. Coal to the amount of 35,000 tons valued at £1,204,321 was purchased for these vessels during that month. These figures are exclusive of Cardiff coal, not a small amount of which was also shipped by war vessels.

Captain Pond, U. S. N., has supplied a long-felt want by the gift of a case for tracts, pamphlets, etc., which has been placed at the west end of the Episcopal cathedral.

BIG FIRE IN PALAMA STREETS TO BE REPAIRED

FOUR CHINESE STORES WORK PLANNED FOR THE IN ASHES.

WAS OPIUM THE CAUSE? PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT

SOME FEAR THAT LIVES MAY HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE FLAMES.

SUPERINTENDENT McCANDLESS SAYS THE NEW ROCK CRUSHERS WILL HELP.

The deep-toned whistles sounded the alarm of fire about 2 o'clock this morning and the city was startled by the rush of excited crowds through the streets going in the direction of Palama.

The sky was made brilliant in that direction by leaping flames and vast volumes of smoke hovered over them like a cloud. It was reported that the caravans of the Tramways Company were blazing.

It took the department only a few moments to respond to the alarm and in less time than it takes to tell it the engines were on the way to the scene of the conflagration.

Four large stores on King street, opposite the new pumping station, were on fire and rapidly being destroyed by the devouring flames.

The fire had only about twenty minutes start before it was discovered in the second of the four stores, nearest the Waikiki end.

When the engines arrived upon the scene these four stores were wrapped in scorching flame. It was with great difficulty that the intrepid firemen could get near enough to bring their hose into play.

Soon several powerful streams were at work, however, though they were of no use as far as saving the buildings were concerned. Rather did the firemen turn their attention to seeing that none of the surrounding houses took fire.

The four stores were full of people when the fire was discovered. There was a panic when the alarm of fire was given, and men, women and children came tumbling out of the frail wooden structures with thoughts for no one but themselves. Most of them were half clad while some of them had hardly any clothes on at all.

A few made hasty attempts at saving some of their property, and the usual scenes, half sad, half ludicrous, were witnessed, of people saving the most worthless articles.

People in the surrounding houses also hurried out of doors, moving with them everything, so afraid were they that the flames would reach their homes. And good cause had they for fear, for the fire was a hot one and a quick one and it took not more than thirty minutes after the engine had arrived for the two-story buildings to be nothing but a heap of ashes.

An Advertiser reporter arrived upon the scene with the engines and interviewed some of the Chinese who had been burned out of house and home.

There were some thirty or forty of those who had lived in the destroyed structures. They were anxiously looking around for one or two of their number. They did not know but what they had perished in the flames, and indeed it was impossible to ascertain just right whether any lives had been lost or not, so sudden was the fire, so fierce was it while it lasted, and so soon was it all over.

It was said that the fire was started by the overturning of a small lamp used by an opium fiend, and it was thought by some that, inasmuch as the fire was not discovered until it had gotten a good hold, it was very probable that the smoker of the stupefying drug had been roasted alive in the flames.

The work of the firemen was well done and they did noble work in saving surrounding property from destruction. The heat was intense. The paint on buildings across the road was blistered and in many places burned off. The greatest danger was to the car stables right next to the burning stores. They were badly scorched and two or three times fire started among hay and feed stored there, but it was extinguished before any great damage was done.

An electric wire fell to the ground in front of the blazing edifice and some brilliant fireworks were seen in addition to the great blaze of the fire itself.

No daring venture near the live wire on the ground for fear of death. When the wire fell, however, the hose had to be gotten quickly out of the way or it would have been ruined.

The sight in the immediate vicinity of the fire reminded one of the great fire in Chinatown, for all around whole families in all conditions of undress and excitement were camped upon their household goods, while men rushed hither and thither throwing buckets of water upon the sides and roofs of their dwellings.

Two tramcars were sent, from where they had been standing at the entrance to the car stables, hurrying down the line out of the way of the fire. They had to pass through the flames and were badly scorched.

Notwithstanding the hour there was a great crowd to witness the conflagration.

Three of the stores burned had been occupied by Mo Chong, Low Kai and Chong Wing Gong; the other had been occupied by a Japanese. It was in the store of Chong Wing Gong that the fire is said to have started.

The Japanese battleship Mikasa, launched on the 4th of November at the Vickers-Maxim works at Barrow, is said to be the most formidable vessel of its kind in the world.

A SUCCESSFUL RECORD.

The Douglas Steamship Company of Hongkong has abandoned its rivalry with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in the carrying trade between Hongkong and Formosa. It is now reported that the British steamship firm has withdrawn two of its steamers from the run between Halman and Annan. The Douglas S. S. Co. has now only one steamer twelve-inch guns, fourteen six-inch quick-firing guns, twenty-eight twelve-pounds, eight three-pounds and four, two and one-half-pounds.

The Mikasa has a speed (estimated) of 18 knots and her normal coal consumption is 1,400 tons. She carries a crew of 720 men.

MET LAST TIME BY AUTHORITY IN THE CENTURY.

DEPARTMENT HEADS GOSFER WITH THE GOVERNOR ON VARIOUS MATTERS.

FOR the last time in the nineteenth century Governor Dole and the heads of Territorial departments met yesterday to discuss matters of public welfare. There was little done except the hearing of the report of Attorney-General L. P. Dole for the year ending yesterday. The report was lengthy and occupied much of the time of the session.

Secretary of the Treasury Cooper reviewed the question of prohibiting the importation of eggs packed in mud from China. He said that most of these eggs are shipped from Hongkong, Canton and other insanitary centers where the plague has raged with more or less severity for many years. Mr. Cooper stated it as his belief that the eggs so encased were carriers of plague germs and should not be allowed entry into the Territory. The same matter was brought up in the Board of Health proceedings early this year while the quarantine was in force and the importation of the eggs was prohibited for the time being.

Mr. Cooper advocated that strict vigilance be required in keeping these eggs and the soil out of the country. The council took the same view of the matter and decided to recommend to the Board of Health that that body have the rule given the widest publicity.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless read yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that it has been next to impossible to accomplish anything for the good of the streets with his small plant. For example, he says there was one crusher at work in the quarries above Makiki, furnishing a maximum of forty cubic yards of crushed rock per day. This entire amount of late has been sent to King street between Alapai and Punchbowl, and the macadamizing has been extremely slow.

Up to the present time there have been three small crushers in use by the public works department, and these were expected to supply the crushed rock for the entire street system of Honolulu. Mr. McCandless

spoke yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that it has been next to impossible to accomplish anything for the good of the streets with his small plant. For example, he says there was one crusher at work in the quarries above Makiki, furnishing a maximum of forty cubic yards of crushed rock per day. This entire amount of late has been sent to King street between Alapai and Punchbowl, and the macadamizing has been extremely slow.

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